

Former Chilean Minister:

'Spiral of indebtedness' binds South America to US

By Katherine Gutkind

South America is painting "a new economic map on the continent—every country is planning their economy under the influence of the United States," said Pedro Vuskovic, former Minister of Economic Affairs under the Allende government of Chile. Vuskovic addressed a small private audience last Friday at McGill's Centre for Developing Areas Studies.

Vuskovic explained the situation in South America today, citing external factors falling on United States' shoulders for its problems. The countries have fallen into a "spiral of indebtedness" with the U.S., Vuskovic said.

Internally, the countries collaborate with U.S. policy through their respective national armed forces. Thus, Vuskovic feels that "No possibility of development is really open for our countries". Although industrialization is progressing, the internal social system is unbalanced and weakening, he added.

Questioned on the existence of internal revolutionary forces, Vuskovic replied: "The policies of the dictatorship are affecting the great majority of the people, yet the actual potentiality of moving certain sectors of the people is very high". Although there are presently no workers' organizations, no political parties, and all the press is controlled, Vuskovic believes that

now the "reorganization of popular instruments" is taking place. He said that important rural movements are emerging as the "peasants have been deprived of their land". Nevertheless, all present agreed that the formation of an opposition strong enough to remove Pinochet from power will take a long time.

Vuskovic was questioned as to what the solution for Chile is regarding its foreign debts. "There is no solution when we are under traditional norms", he answered. But, Vuskovic feels, underdeveloped countries have to present their historical past to those concerned in order to compensate for their supposed debts.

Several members queried the success of the Allende government. Vuskovic felt they had been successful. Being an economist, Vuskovic cited among other facts the Gross National Product's rise of eight percent during Allende's time. This rise, according to the former Minister of Economic Affairs, can happen only with workers managing production. "The main factor was the Chilean workers—they took it upon their hands." A couple of people wondered why the transformation in Chile had been so rapid and whether a slower process might have been more fruitful. Vuskovic said "time began working against us, and we had to accelerate". Although a revolution is inevitable, "our

defeat was not inevitable", he added.

At the press conference afterwards, Vuskovic commented mainly on foreign intervention occurring at present under the military dictatorship in Chile. The Pinochet regime has disqualified the Andean Pact signed with six other South American countries, which limits foreign investment in those respective areas. Canadian support for the military regime takes two forms: Canadian banking and the Noranda copper mine project. Canadian banks—The Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto-Dominion, and The Bank of Nova Scotia—are pouring at least \$125 million into Chile.

Vuskovic feels that at present the people of Chile need international solidarity to provide hope for their future. He stresses the fact that it is an international problem: if it is only between the Chilean people and the junta, "we would have been sold already", he commented. Vuskovic feels that other nations can help by having "campaigns for isolating the present dictatorship—politically and diplomatically."

COPYEDITING SEMINAR

All important seminar on copyediting this evening in the Daily Office at 8 pm. Essential to all aspiring writers and most importantly, production people. Guest lecturer.



AIB put you on a park bench? See Wage Controls supplement in today's Daily.

Wage controls

On October 14, Canada will experience the first national general strike in its history. The McGill Daily, in its three issues this week, will run a series of articles outlining the federal wage and price control program and organized labour's response, October 14.

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The McGill Daily is supporting the national general strike against the federal wage and price control program. In addition, the Daily will not appear Thursday, October 14. We believe that the federal program effectively denies Canadian workers their chance for a fair share of the national income and represses their democratic right to freely determine their income level by bargaining collectively with their respective employers. Moreover, the financial austerity program devised by the federal Liberal Party notably including the 1976 freezing of the federal family allowance benefits, the fixing of old age pension increases to increase the national GNP, and the devastating cutbacks in the Unemployment Insurance Commission's cash benefits to unemployed workers represents an attack on the standard of living of the

majority of Canadian citizens, who are either salaried wage earners or fixed income recipients.

In real terms, the effects of these federal programs hurt Canadian families critically. Those in need of better shelter must continue to wait; those who want to work, but are denied the opportunity, must continue to wait; and those elderly citizens who have spent a lifetime building this country must wait also for the opportunity to improve their standard of living. How long must they wait? Today they are struggling to maintain the little they have.

Needless to say, those who own property are gaining even more benefits. The Canadian banks are doing better than they ever have. It must be noted that prices themselves are not controlled; it is merely

the margin of a company's profits which is regulated. Even here, major corporations such as Ford of Canada, Bell Canada, Gaz Metropolitan, International Paper, and Trans-Canada Pipelines are enjoying profit gains anywhere from 35 percent to 135 percent. Moreover, individuals owning or managing these companies escape restraints because interest, dividends, and capital gains are exempt from control.

Governments that spend millions of dollars throwing cocktail parties to open a new airport at Mirabel, building projects like James Bay to supply New York's power needs or supporting luxuries like Olympic Games to amuse American visitors, still refuse to serve or even acknowledge the needs of their own citizens. It is utterly contemptuous of Trudeau to ask the Canadian public to fight the

EDITORIAL

"war against inflation" when the Prime Minister himself has shot down the rights and income of those who work or receive fixed incomes.

The Daily originally planned to publish Thursday, October 14. We hoped to issue a special edition concerning controls and the Canadian economy. Last Thursday night Students' Society Type-setting (SST), the group that composes the Daily, decided to observe the national walk-out and refused to work Thursday. The Daily respects and supports the SST employees' decision.

The Daily encourages all students to mark the day of protest by boycotting classes and joining picket lines around McGill or marching with Quebec trade unionists Thursday morning. The demonstration begins at 11:30 am at Viger Square near Old Montreal.

Controls and October 14

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continued on page 12



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12:00 noon L 12

- ☐ "YOUNG WORKER SATISFACTION." Prof. Richard Hamilton

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Oct. 14 Committee:

The general strike is for students too

The Canadian Federal Government put into effect the now infamous wage and price controls on October 14, 1975. In theory this law (Bill C-73) was designed to revive a falling national economy; an economy riddled with massive unemployment and rising inflation. In reality, though, it has not saved

the economy but has merely shifted the responsibility for solving the economic crisis to the wage earners of Canada.

Since October 14, 1975, more than two million workers have been directly affected by the controls. Their wages have been ruthlessly chopped by the Anti-Inflation Board (AIB) with

cuts ranging from 2.5 percent to 14.5 percent of negotiated salary increases. Meanwhile, corporate earnings have been generously allowed to reach all-time highs. Statistics published last month show that during the past year the profits of Gaz Metropolitain and Bell Canada have increased 150 percent and 46 percent respectively.

Many people refer to Trudeau's law as only a wage control (not as a wage and price control). The reason for this becomes clearer when we

have fought and are fighting to repeal it. On March 22 of this year, close to 5,000 workers showed their resistance to the wage freeze by marching on Parliament Hill.

Resistance to Bill C-73 among workers has been growing slowly and persistently ever since. It has reached such wide support that the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) has been forced to back up its verbal condemnation of Trudeau's law with concrete action. October 14, 1976 is declared as Canada's national day of protest.

are affected in all aspects of their lives by Bill C-73. Statistics for August 1976 showed that the seasonally adjusted jobless rate was 7.5 percent (which translated into 709,000 unemployed, up by 16,000 from last year) with sharp increases in unemployment in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec.

Students do not go to school 12 months of the year and some are dependent upon summer jobs to finance their educations. If they cannot find jobs, they have two alternatives—their parents or loans from the government. However with wage freezes and the steady rise in the cost of living money available from their parents is decreasing, and as a last resort students are thrown upon the mercy of the government for financial assistance.

Yet one of the results of the wage control is the decrease in available money for loans and bursaries. In addition to the financial bind, students, like workers, are directly affected by inflation. Transportation, clothing and housing prices have risen 8.8 percent, 6.1 percent and 10 percent respectively during the past year. Furthermore, when money becomes tight all services at McGill are cut back. It seems, then, that the student actually has a great deal in common with the worker.

The McGill October 14 Committee realizes this intrinsic link between the interests of workers and students and is organizing to close McGill on October 14 and, thereby, to support the workers throughout Canada.

The McGill maintenance workers who have voted to go out on strike on the 14th will be meeting at the Main Gates on Sherbrooke St. at 7 am Thursday to form picket lines. They will be posting workers at their respective buildings to persuade co-workers not to enter. Members of the McGill Service Workers Union will not be paid if they plan to work on the 14th.

UQAM students, service workers and professors will be meeting at 10 am on the 14th and will march to Viger Square to join the labour centrals there (CSN, FTQ, CEQ). The march will continue from Viger Square to Lafontaine Park.

Show your support for the strike on October 14. Join the picket lines at McGill and the march to Lafontaine Park. The wage and price control is obviously not helping the economy and, more importantly, it is hurting all of us, the people of Canada. Let's fight back!

The McGill October 14 Committee



WOMEN'S UNION

The Issue is Rape Parlons de Viol

A weekend symposium on Sexual Assault, sponsored by the McGill Women's Union and Montreal Rape Crisis Centre.

Oct. 15: 7:30 pm

KATHLEEN THOMPSON and ANDRA MEDEA will speak on rape; its causes, its social and political implications and its prevention. Thompson has been associated with the Chicago Women Against Rape and A. Medea is a teacher of self-defence. Together they are the authors of "Against Rape". Their entire talk will be translated simultaneously. Admission: students 75 cents; public \$1.00. Leacock 132.

Oct. 16: 9:00-5:00

Small discussion groups will be offered concerning issues related to rape. The New York Radical Feminists will be participating as discussion leaders as well as representatives of the Montreal Rape Crisis Centre and other professionals from the Montreal area who deal with the problem of rape in the city. A reasonably priced lunch will be served. The seminars are scheduled as follows:

9:30-11:30

•The politics of Rape; Evan Morley of the New York Radical Feminists, Leacock 114 •Consciousness Raising; Montreal Rape Crisis Centre (exclusive to women, bilingual) Leacock 112 •Susan Brownmiller speaking in Hartford, Connecticut (Audio-visual tape) Leacock 219 •Self Defence; Andra Medea, Leacock 226

12:30-2:30

•Child Molestation; Florence Rush of the New York Radical Feminists, Leacock 110 •Attitudes towards Women and the Female Self-Image; Greta Nemiroff, Director of Dawson New School, Leacock 111 •Consciousness Raising; Evan Morley of the New York Radical Feminists, Leacock 112 (exclusive to women) •The Politics of Rape; Montreal Rape Crisis Centre (in French), Leacock 114 •Legal Aspects of Rape in Quebec and Canada; (in French), Leacock 109 •Medical Aspects of Rape; Emergency Room treatment in Montreal for Rape victims; Dr. Judy Levitan, Leacock 219 •Self-Defence; Ruth Dalglish, black belt in Goju style karate and teacher of self-defence for women, Leacock 226

2:45-4:45

•Child Molestation; Florence Rush of the New York Radical Feminists, Leacock 110 •Legal Aspects of Rape in Quebec and Canada; McGill Law School, Leacock 111 •Consciousness Raising; Montreal Rape Crisis Centre (in French), Leacock 112 (exclusive to women) •Politics of Rape; Montreal Rape Crisis Centre (in French), Leacock 114 •Group Discussion for Men; Darryl Albright from the McGill Counselling Service, Leacock 109 (exclusive to men) •Susan Brownmiller speaking in Harvard, Connecticut; (audio-visual tape), Leacock 219 •Self-Defence; Ruth Dalglish, Leacock 226

Oct. 17: 2:00-5:00 pm

A representative of the Montreal Rape Crisis Centre will conduct a panel discussion aimed at the problems faced by rape victims in the Montreal Community. Medical services, police protection and the provision made for legal recourse will be some of the issues focused on. The participants in the panel will be:

□ Michel Charbonneau; Consultant, Crime Detection Bureau
□ Joanie Vance; National Assister to Rape Crisis Centres in Canada
□ Dr. Oz Obukuro; Project Pilot
□ Henri Kelada; Attorney and author of "Les Délits Sexuels", Leacock 219



consider a recent statement by Jean-Luc Pepin, chairman of the AIB. He said that the AIB is making no effort to monitor or control price increases at the retail level, and that the AIB has no plans for doing so in the future. When questioned further on this point he said that to attempt to control prices would be too much work. He added, "We control them indirectly, of course, through controlling profits of major corporations. We can also control the profit margins of distributors who fall under our jurisdiction, but not all of them do."

It seems that Bell Canada and GAZ Metropolitain are not "major" corporations in the opinion of the AIB. The direct result of Bill C-73, therefore, has been to increase corporate profits, while at the same time to decrease employees' buying power.

As the above quotation and statistics (one of many examples) imply, the Government is interested in monitoring only wages and not prices.

But the two million workers directly affected by the wage control, instead of quietly accepting the government law,

There are some people who have negative reactions to the general strike. "What will one day do?" they ask. "One day will not topple the Government or force them to repeal Bill C-73. So what's the use?" This attitude is dangerous because it is just the kind of reaction that those on Capitol Hill are hoping for; the kind of reaction that is necessary to keep the repressive wage and price control alive.

October 14 will demonstrate to Trudeau and his government the unity and solidarity of working people throughout Canada. It will clearly show that the Canadian workers have not intention of giving in to governmental pressure without a struggle. A general strike is the most effective weapon for opposing a federal wrongdoing that the people of Canada possess.

Among students at McGill, a common response to the general strike has been: "What does the strike have to do with us? After all, we are not directly affected by wage control." On the contrary, students are one of the hardest-hit groups and

wage controls

Guidelines for wage and price controls

By Ron Doyle

Canada's wage and price controls are among the most complex set of regulations ever introduced by the government. Corporations complain of being deluged with paperwork induced by demands for the Anti-Inflation Board (AIB). Workers complain of the inconsistency in the rollbacks of negotiated contracts.

Although the logistics of their application causes much red tape, the guidelines themselves can be condensed easily enough. Basically, each sector of the economy is regulated by rules announced last September and further updated by decrees issued in December, May, June and last month.

The controlled firms are those with over 500 employees, those whose workers bargain on an industry-wide basis, construc-

tion firms employing more than 20, professionals, and government and para-public bodies. Farming, fishing, trapping and fur farming industries are exempt from control.

Income was the first sector of the economy covered. A "basic protection factor" of six, eight, or 10 percent was permitted on salary increases in each of the three years the program was to exist. This increase was subsequently restricted to six percent. A minimum boost of \$600 is guaranteed. A maximum income increase is set at \$2,400. The regulations provided for a catch-up and penalties allowance of two percent.

The second area regulated was prices and wages by distributors and suppliers. They must limit overall pre-tax net profit to 85 percent of the base

period. The base period is calculated as the last complete fiscal year or as an average of the previous five fiscal years. A base relief would negate controls in cases where firms earned less than a minimum eight percent pre-tax return on

equity. Also, warnings were issued that "unduly large" price hikes would be rolled back.

Dividends were established as a third sector subject to AIB restraints. Dividend increases were totally banned as of last September but, effective Octo-

ber 16, an eight percent annual increase will be permitted.

Export firms were at first included in the AIB regulations. However, regulations have since been lifted and foreign sales are now exempt from controls.

In addition to these regulatory aspects, 274 companies, totalling some \$60 billion in annual sales, must give the AIB 30 days notice of any price increases.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau announced Friday that he will abolish wage and price controls by 1978. "They will not be extended", he assured worried businessmen and labour leaders. He admitted that controls, introduced last September, have created "their own kind of economic and social injustices", faults that would become "intolerable over the long term".

He made clear, however, that his government had no intention of lifting the measures immediately. He spoke in terms of "two years or maybe sooner."



The general strike: an historical perspective

By Marie Poirier

The general strike is not a new form of protest. In 1905, a revolution erupted in Russia, sparking a series of general strikes. Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919), a German Marxist, analyzed the Russian events and wrote a pamphlet on the role of the general strike called: "The general strike, the political party and the trade union." On the occasion of October 14, her reflections are still relevant and interesting.

The general strike is, according to Rosa Luxemburg, a reflection "of a whole period of the class struggle lasting for years and perhaps for decades." The general strike cannot be separated from the class struggle.

When laws, measures, and events are affecting the working class as a whole, this class will react against the creators of its oppression: the bourgeoisie.

To illustrate her point of view, Rosa Luxemburg gives the example of the events which occurred in Russia in 1905.

In January 1905, two workers of a St. Petersburg factory were fired because of their affiliation to a legal union. Consequently, the other workers of the factory went on a solidarity strike.

The strike spread throughout the city and workers demanded the eight-hour day. Father Gapon, a priest and legal union organizer, led a march of 200,000 workers towards the Czar's palace to put forth the workers' demands. But, instead of the Czar, they were received by soldiers who decimated them. This day was to be known as "Bloody Sunday."

This bloodbath aroused the workers of other cities and they showed their solidarity by striking. The general strike lasted for some weeks and subsequently broke up into a series of economic strikes.

These economic strikes demanded the right to an eight-hour day, wage increases, abolishing of piece work, Sunday holiday, and end of fines on the job. They were often successful,

although the results varied from city to city.

According to Rosa Luxemburg, it is difficult to separate a political strike from an economic strike. A purely political or economic strike doesn't exist; the two kinds are linked as an expression of class struggle.

Many organized strikes based on economic grievances in Russia prepared the foundations for the mass strike of 1905 which in turn gave birth to many other strikes.

"The mass strike is inseparable from revolution," said Rosa Luxemburg. A revolutionary situation develops when an oppressed class is conscious of its exploitation, realizes its new-found power, and moves to overthrow the ruling class responsible for its exploitation.

There was a revolution in 1905 because the Russian workers began to acquire a genuine class consciousness. The mass strike was a means to express their consciousness but not strong enough to overthrow bourgeois order.

For a change in government there is an objective need for a political party to lead workers and provoke popular uprisings. "The mass strike does not produce the revolution, but the revolution produces the mass strike."

The strike of October 14th does not claim to attack the capitalist system but rather to protest against a law that limits and, in some instances, brings down real wages of the workers. There is a very real economic dimension to the day of protest which overshadows the political reality of all such grievances of the working class.

In North America, class consciousness lags behind some other countries. However, the political situation in Quebec allows an easier realization of class consciousness and movements such as October 14th shall lead to further reassessments of the existing social order.

today

Wage control and the general strike:

Find out about wage and price control and the October 14, general strike at the information workshop! 2 p.m. Leacock 109—Speaker: Prof. Davenport of McGill Economics Dept. Presented by the McGill October 14 Committee.

Women's ice hockey:

Tryouts for the intercollegiate team will be held at the following times, starting today, Oct. 12. Tues: 7:30-9:30 am; Wed: 5:15-6:15 pm; Fri: 5:15-6:15 pm. All interested players should contact Anne Patterson at 392-4547 or show up at practice.

Blood Drive '76:

General meeting of all staff tonight at 7 pm in Union 107 (TV Lounge). Any students interested in seeing what's up for Blood Drive '76 are welcome.

Community McGill:

The Allan Memorial Hospital needs one or two new co-ordinators for their Buddy Program. If you would be interested in working as a liaison between McGill student volunteers and the hospital staff on a "friendly visiting" program for adolescents, please come to our office today between 12 and 3 pm for more information. Union 411.

Hillel Social Committee:

There will be a social meeting at 6 pm 3460 Stanley St. Everyone welcome. For info: call 845-9171.

Savoy Society:

First rehearsal tonight at 7:30 in room 412 of Strathcona Music Building. Full cast. Please be prompt.

McGill Christian Fellowship:

Do you find yourself wanting to run out to the nearest street corner to bother passers-by? Don't go yet! Attend our three-part seminar on "Motives for Evangelism", beginning today at 1 pm in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

Baha'i Club:

General meeting to be held from 12 noon to 2 pm. in Union room 124 to discuss upcoming activities. Everyone welcome.

World University Service of Canada:

Invites you to attend CARAVAN. CARAVAN presents a wide selection of beautiful, traditional handicrafts. All CARAVAN products are hand-crafted originals made by cooperatives and self-help organizations around the world. The CARAVAN sale begins today and continues until Friday, 10 am to 5:30 pm daily, at Redpath Hall.

A.I.E.S.E.C.:

Meeting today at 1 pm, in Bronfman building. The room number will be posted in the basement cafeteria, on the blackboard. All members to attend or drop by.

McGill Psychology Students Association:

There will be a meeting for all current and prospective members today at 5 pm in the Stewart Biology Building, room s3/4. Topics of discussion will include: Ratification of the constitution and the election of officers.

wage controls

Controls and the Economy

By Lewis Gotthell

Amidst the national uproar that the imposition of wage controls has created, there exists one point of consensus in government, labour and business circles across Canada: There is something seriously wrong with the Canadian economy. The symptoms of the illness are clear—high inflation and unemployment rates, a skyrocketing balance of trade deficit, and a market place artificially bolstered by a fantastic growth of the use of credit and debt financing.

Today, the ordinary Canadian is most concerned with the problems of inflation and unemployment. In human terms the effect of inflation is devastating. For the majority of Canadians, who are unlucky enough to be old age pensioners, unemployed, welfare recipients, unorganized workers or organized trade unionists bound by wage controls, the present economic crisis has depressed their share of the national income. There is something critically wrong with an economy in which almost one out of every 10 workers who wants a job cannot find one, and many more are trapped in jobs which do not fully match their skills, when a quarter of the nation's plant capacity is not used, and when basic democratic rights such as adequate shelter, nourishing and unspoiled food, and quality public education become luxuries and not rights because a so-called free market is controlling our lives.

What are the key elements causing the economic crisis of the 1970s?

In addition, international economic stability is upset by the ability of multinational corporations to play one government off the other by shifting their plants and investments to avoid tax increases or government controls.

The oil crisis is a part of this new international instability. At the same time it represents a major attempt by the United States to regain leadership in the capitalist world. Firstly, besides adding an independent thrust to inflationary forces, it has brought about a major dislocation in the world econ-

omy. It has increased the trade deficit of most major developed capitalist nations.

In the long run, however, the so-called oil crisis has appeared to be a remarkable benefit for the American business class in its fight against Japanese, French and German opponents. The Arabs have never accounted for more than 10 percent of American oil consumption in the past half decade. However, European energy needs are far more reliant on Arab sources and were hurt more critically by the dislocations in the oil market than the Americans.

The fabricated oil crisis had one major role to play in North American economies. According to a Senate energy investigating committee chaired by Senator H. Jackson, the reason for the shortages and subsequent price rises are mainly related to the drive of the major oil companies, which control 70 percent of North American domestic production and marketing of crude and refined oil, to take over the remaining 30 percent controlled by independent refineries and marketers.

According to Cy Gonick the food crisis arose when the U.S., attempting to relieve her troubled balance of payments, sold a majority of the world's surplus grain production to the USSR. The failure of the Soviet crop along with crop failures elsewhere around the world, combined with the huge demands for food and other raw materials that arose largely due to the large holdings of a bloated international money supply created a food shortage that sent the price of food soaring. In addition, both Canada and the U.S. governments paid farmers to reduce their outputs to maintain the price of wheat and food crops artificially high. Some farmers and businessmen grew rich, but millions died as a result.

According to Cy Gonick, author of "Inflation and Wage Controls" (1976, Canadian Dimension Press) there are six essential forces which have compounded the basic complications of the modern capitalist economy and produced serious inflation and unemployment

dislocations in today's economy. These six forces are:

1) the growing monopolization and multinationalization of industry.

2) the cumulative impact of three decades of Keynesian debt economics.

3) the West European and Japanese challenge to the American domination of the post-World War II capitalist world and the efforts of the U.S. to regain her position as leader.

4) the oil crisis and the attempt of the Third World to shift some of the world's wealth to their countries and reduce

cost, its profit margin is narrowed at the standard volume. In a period of recession, as GM's output begins to fall below standard volume, its costs begin to rise. Fixed cost per unit of output rises because overhead is spread out over a smaller output causing labour costs to rise. The combined effect is to reduce profit margins compelling the firm to raise its price to restore the targeted profit return. This is the fundamental reason why prices of monopoly sharing businesses tend to rise during recessions.



their dependence on the metropolitan capitalist countrys.

5) the food crisis.

6) the rebelliousness of a new generation of workers.

The growing concentration of control over wealth, markets, and supplies, has created a permanent upward bias in the level of prices according to Cy Gonick. This factor has been a basic underlying cause of the consistent growth of prices since World War II and the massive inflation crisis of the past half-decade. The growing concentration of wealth and power in the top 100 multinational corporations of the capitalist world is a significant point in the explanation of why prices go on rising despite a marked drop in production and the appearance of considerable unemployment. In the book "Inflation and Wage Control", Cy Gonick writes:

"During periods of rapid growth monopoly sharing corporations repress the rate at which supplies of goods increase enabling them thereby to better hold up their prices. When demand falls off, inflation is much less likely to slow down because monopoly sharing firms respond to the slow down by cutting back sharply on production, and raising prices so as to protect their resources." (p. 6)

Take for example the General Motors Company. How does it behave during times of economic recession?

During stable and prosperous times, as long as GM's actual output remains at or near its standard volume, prices will usually be changed under two circumstances: If the firm elects to alter its profit target, or if as a result of increases in

The case of General Motors is just one example of how one corporation behaves in an oligopolistic market. If one multiplies the effects of one corporation's price policy by the number of other similar corporations in the oligopolistic markets of energy, transportation, and food, one may realize the tremendous inflationary influences that large businesses have on the national price index.

Gonick pursues his analysis of the corporate economy by illustrating the important link between the modern corporation and the government's economic and fiscal policies.

"Furthermore, the sheer size of the modern corporation allows it to keep it... Furthermore, the sheer size of the modern corporation allows it to keep its inefficient branches operating for a much longer time than had hitherto been possible. It can afford to keep high cost divisions afloat because of the excess profits being earned in other divisions or branches in other countries. Several giants deserve to disappear altogether having consistently failed the ultimate test of profitability. Instead of allowing the economy to eliminate these failures as a necessary part of any attempt to deflate the economy governments feel obliged to protect them and keep them afloat with public funding." (p. 6)

In the same vein, governments, throughout most of the last 30 years, have been applying measures to stabilize their economies and avoid the painful dislocations associated with severe economic depressions. This is the upshot of the Keynesian revolution. Ultimate-

ly, government intervention turns out to be a counsel of inflation. Stimulating production and reducing unemployment by government intervention at the first sign of recession, accelerates inflation, produces a money and credit crisis and hyperinflation.

Still, it is ironic to note that apart from the labour unions who are business' natural enemy, the businessman's favourite whipping boy has been government. Government spending has merely kept many businessmen comfortably wealthy. With enemies like that, who needs friends?

Much of the instability prevailing in international economic markets has to do with the growing weakness of the American world empire. After emerging from World War II as the unchallenged leader of the capitalist sphere, the United States discovered that protecting its empire was a costly affair. The Vietnamese War adversely affected the American balance of payment figures and the revitalized economic performances of Japan and West Germany upset international monetary and fiscal arrangements that seemed to work so well before the American imperial decline.

Finally, the last major factor in the evolution of an unmanageable and illogical economy has been the growing militancy of young, organized and well-educated workers who refuse to lie down in the face of harsh attacks on their standard of living. An increasing number of unorganized as well as organized workers refused to accept the reduction in their income that inflation really represents. Canadian workers were using their democratic rights to strike and negotiate for settlement which helped them to catch up to the rocketing prices of basic goods before wage controls were created. The initial and formidable rise in prices was beyond their control.

The initial rise in prices was stimulated by the five previous factors. When workers did finally gain some wage catchup to inflation prices, the businessman simply passed on this increased labour cost to the consumer, thus fueling inflationary fires even further.

In essence, the capitalist world of which we are a part is in a state of fundamental disequilibrium. The concurrent rise of inflation and unemployment throughout the capitalist world has been beyond the control of any one man, company, or government. It has been caused by no single company, labour union, or government. The economic crisis we are encountering represents the logic of the capitalist system played out to its final illogical conclusion.

Labour, government, and business all agree that the economic order of the past 30 years must be altered. How our economic order will be altered may well determine the kind of choices we shall have when we leave school and enter the job market, and what kind of lives we will be leading 20 years from now.

wage controls

Wage and Price Control

By Leo Panitch

Canadian working people have now joined the ranks of workers in other western capitalist countries who have been subjected to a statutory incomes policy. The Liberal Government's "anti-inflation" programme seeks to cut back the rate of wage increases being won by Canadian workers by imposing new limits on the bargaining freedom of unions. The situation is a grave one, implying as it does a governmental decision to use authoritarian measures to reverse the limited rights Canadian working people have struggled for to improve their lot in this unequal society. The Government is telling us, in the words of crude power politics, that they are making us an offer we can't refuse: "We'll put a few union leaders in jail for three years and others will get the message", the Prime Minister mockingly told a radio interviewer on October 26th. The message is indeed clear: We are being asked to cut off our own heads, or the government will cut them off for us.

The questions that have to be answered in this situation are many. What exactly is an incomes policy? Why has the government introduced one at this time? What are the specific provisions of this Government's incomes policy? What coercive powers is the government taking to enforce this policy? Most important perhaps, what can unions and working people do to protect themselves and defeat the policy?

Incomes Policy in the context of a capitalist economy is designed to secure a lower rate of price inflation by reducing the rate of increase in labour costs. It is, in other words, a *policy of wage restraint*, based on the view that it is the push of labour costs which leads corporations to raise their prices. Although it is often presented—and the Government's White Paper is no exception—as an alternative to a policy of deflating the economy and creating more unemployment, incomes policy has come increasingly to accompany high rates of unemployment and cuts in government spending on social service to induce deflation. At the same time as the wage restraint legislation is going through the House of Commons, so is the Unemployment Insurance Bill, where the Government is redefining the *normal* rate of unemployment as 5.6% rather than 4%. The incomes policy is not designed to reduce our current high rate of unemployment, but is based on a recognition of a fact—evident throughout western capitalist countries—that, apart from the political dangers involved in relying on unemployment alone to stop inflation, this will not be effective on its own.

But it is not merely inflation that the wage restraint of an incomes policy is

designed to deal with. Governments introduce an incomes policy when the collective industrial power of workers threatens to redistribute the share of the national income from profits to wages and salaries. This can be seen clearly in the Canadian case, in terms of the Liberal Government's first attempt at an incomes policy in 1969-70. One of the Commissioners of the Prices and Incomes Commission, George Haythorne, has explained why the attempt at an incomes policy was made at that time: "From 1957 to 1963 the share of Canada's national income going to profits and capital had risen steadily. The situation was reversed in 1964 when labour's share began to rise, a trend which continued until 1970. Given these conditions... action to stabilise the economy was clearly required." ("Prices and Incomes Policy: the Canadian Experience 1969-72", *International Labour Review*, Vol. 108, No. 6, Dec. 1973).

Under the impact of the Trudeau Government's policies, especially the creation of a great deal of unemployment in 1970-72, the trend of increasing national income going to labour was indeed reversed. The percentage of the national income accounted for by wages and salaries fell from 72.8% in 1970 to 67.0% in the first half of 1974, while big business profits and interest shot up from 17.0% in 1970 to 22.3% in 1974. Since the middle of last year however, the picture has changed. Labour's share increased to 69.4% by the end of 1974 and by the middle of this year rose to 70.8% while big business profits and interest fell to 21.1% by the end of 1974 and to 20.1% by the middle of this year. This shift, which has by no means yet carried labour up to the share it has achieved in 1970, has taken place because of an increase in the militancy of workers expressed in high wage demands and increased strikes. It has taken place in a context, however, where due to the world-wide capitalist recession, and especially the recession in the United States, Canadian corporations have convinced the Government, despite a higher rate of inflation in other countries, that they cannot raise their prices to protect their profit margins if they are to remain competitive in the international market. They have convinced the Government of a squeeze on profits, which is not yet particularly marked, but which the Government is apparently determined to prevent occurring. Hence its new policy of wage restraint.

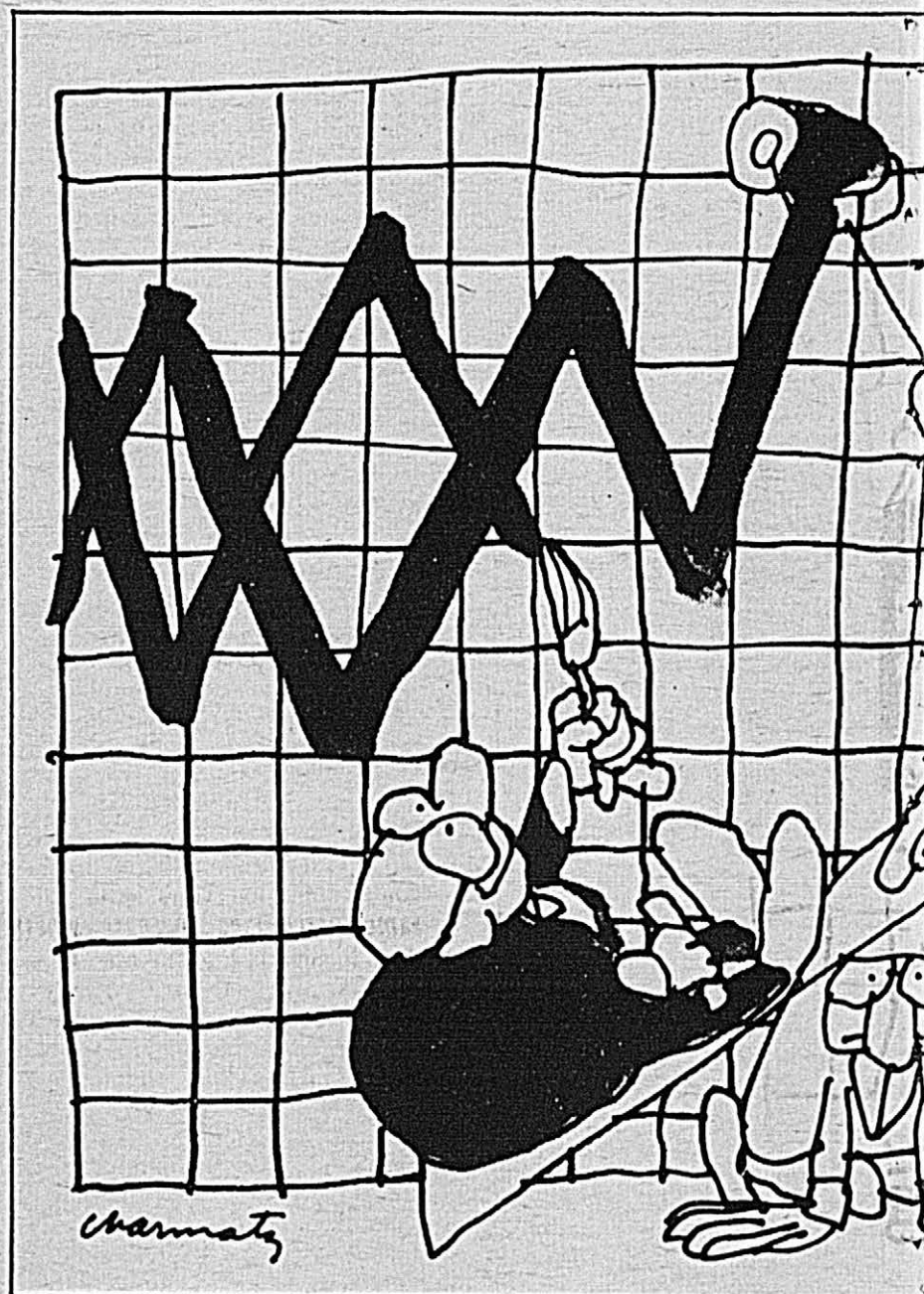
There is no doubt that a major attraction of an incomes policy is that it promises price control as part of the package. Public opinion polls in Canada as well as elsewhere show that workers are anxious to get off the treadmill of wages chasing higher prices and that many would in fact ac-

cept lower wage increases if prices were kept stable. Yet there is generally a major misunderstanding of what the prices aspect of this kind of policy entails. The policy operates directly on wages but only indirectly on prices. That is, the guidelines explicitly say that wages cannot rise above .10% a year, but they do not say that prices cannot rise above a certain figure. Prices may rise to cover increased costs, *whatever those may be*. There is in other words a norm for wages, but no norm for prices established in the policy. Rather than hold down prices and have wages adjust themselves accordingly, the point of the policy is to hold down wages and hope that prices adjust themselves accordingly. The advantage to corporations is clear—they know in advance that their real profits won't decline due to the policy. Workers however have to buy 'a pig in a poke'—they have to accept a ceiling on their increases to start with and then hope and pray that this is enough to cover their increased costs.

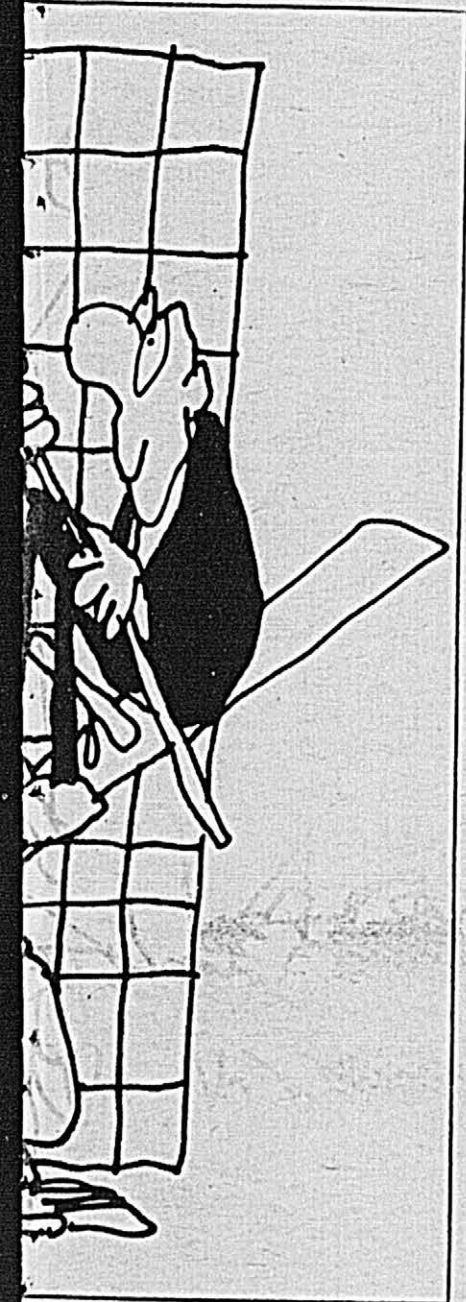
Thus the policy is *in principle* unbalanced between prices and wages. *In practice*, the situation is in fact much worse. First of all, the policy does not apply to a number of key elements in the cost of living even to the extent of

keeping price rises in line with cost rises. Basic food prices, energy prices, interest rates are all exempt as is the cost of land, which in recent years has greatly pushed up the cost of housing, under conditions of a land speculators dream-come-true. Secondly, for even those prices which are supposed to rise only in relation to costs, the ability (and willingness) of the Government to make this stick is very limited. Whereas wage bargaining takes place out in the open and increases are easy to identify, price decisions take place behind the closed doors of boardrooms, and we only find out about the occurrence *after the fact*. There are in addition many means of fudging costs, especially for the 1500 large corporations the Government is dealing with, who each can employ as many high powered accountants for this purpose as will be available to the Anti-Inflation Board. The American multinational corporations that dominated the Canadian economy can easily increase the prices they charge for intermediary goods to their Canadian subsidiaries and thereby take their profits at home.

The Government has suggested that it will ease its price monitoring task by asking that a limited number of price



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The merely symbolic exercise in price control that the incomes policy involves has grave implications for workers who are subjected to the policy's wage guidelines. The 10% ceiling on increases is made up of 8% to match rising prices and another 2% to match the growth of output of the economy. There are two problems with this, the first is that the 2% growth rate figure is a low estimate and runs the risk that in actuality the economy will grow faster and the excess growth will go to profit, which the guidelines specifically allow for. More important, however, is the simple fact that at the moment the rate of inflation in Canada is not 8% but 11.3%, and if this situation doesn't change under the weak price controls, workers *real incomes* even including the 2% for productivity will fall by 1.3%, and they will get no share of the growth in output of the economy. It is only those workers who can make a catch-up case and obtain an additional 2% allowed by the guidelines, who will keep their heads above water at all. Those workers who managed to obtain real wage increases in the past, on the other hand, may find their future increases *cut* by 2%, leaving them with an 8% increase at best, *including* the productivity provision. If the rate of inflation doesn't improve—they will suffer a real wage cut of over 3%.

There are some who believe that an incomes policy is designed to benefit the worst-off people in our society. They could not be more wrong. In its most general sense, the policy is designed not to redistribute income but to *freeze* the present distribution of income, since everyone is to get the same percentage increase whether their income is high or low. In a society as unequal as Canada's this means *freezing* a situation in which the top twenty percent of income recipients get about 50% of the total income, while the bottom 20% get only 2%, indeed the top 40% of individuals get 75% of the annual national pie, leaving the rest of us, the majority of the population with only the crumbs. (1971 data from Statistics Canada, *Perspectives Canada*, 1975, Table 7.3 page 156). To be sure, the Government provided a minor amendment to this freeze, allowing those workers with incomes below \$6,000 a year to get as much as \$600, while limiting those earning over \$24,000 a year to a maximum increase of \$2,400. Under the heavy criticism the policy was faced with when it was introduced, the Government said it would go further and allow increases which would bring low paid workers up to \$3.50 an hour (or \$7,280 a year) even if this involved more than a 10% increase. It is on this basis that the policy is supposed to benefit the lowest paid. This gesture would be laughable if the situation were not so sad. Apart from the simple observation that if the government really intended to benefit the low paid, it would give them \$2,400 and give those earning over \$24,000 only \$600, a few other points should be made. First of all, the \$600 (or \$3.50 an hour) is not a guarantee of this amount but rather "permission" to get it. This is very nice until one remembers that workers earning wages that low don't necessarily have the power to get an increase that size. If you are poorly organized or unorganized, if you are working in a low profit and low productivity industry, the government may allow you to get a \$6 million increase

but that will do you no good. The most amazing part of this, is that the government is suggesting to better paid workers that if they hold back on their increases, the lower paid workers can move ahead. Nothing could be more ludicrous. If workers in the higher paid industries accept the call to restrain their increases, does the money saved in these industries become transferred to workers in low paying jobs? Does the Government possess the means to transfer profits from, say, the car industry to subsidize low pay in, say, the textile industry? Even if the low paid workers submitted larger claims than the rest and they were endorsed by the board, the employers of the low paid would not be able to meet these claims unless the industry in question was also a high profit industry, which of course many are not.

The situation is worse for public employees. The average annual increase for members of the Public Service Alliance of Canada between 1967 and 1974 was only 7% a year, while the average increase for all industries over this same period was 9%. This means that federal public employees are already getting a smaller share of the national income and the incomes policy is likely to exacerbate this situation. For the operation of incomes policies in other countries has shown that public employees are always the most strictly controlled, and are chosen by the government to set an example for the rest of the economy. Even in the case of its lowest paid workers, governments do not act in fear of upsetting "comparability" with private industry.

This is only one main way in which low paid workers obtain better wages in the existing society, and governmental "permission" to get higher increases has nothing to do with this. It is for low paid workers to follow a breakthrough made by a stronger and better organized group of workers. The incomes policy is designed to prevent this. If better paid workers really want to help low paid workers the way to do it is not to follow the government's advice, and restrain their wage increases, but to fight the incomes policy and offer low paid workers their experience in organizing effectively.

The Government is backing up this wage restraint policy with considerable legal powers. The Anti-Inflation Board will be able to examine any agreement, concluded or pending, and decide what the permissible increase is. If the Board can't get its report accepted "voluntarily" by the parties, or if the Cabinet decides to act against a wage claim even without a board report, the Government's "Administrator" may make an order prohibiting anyone from contravening the guidelines. He may require either an employer or a group of workers to pay to the Government a fine equal to the amount they received in excess of the guidelines and may even apply an additional fine of up to 25% of this amount if he feels the guidelines were contravened "knowingly". If the order of the Administrator is not complied with by an employer, a union, or an unofficial group of workers, they may be subject to a fine, on summary conviction, of up to \$10,000 and two years imprisonment, or on conviction on indictment, to an unlimited fine of not less than \$10,000 and five years imprisonment.

These are harsh penalties to go with a harsh and unjust policy, but they do not guarantee that the policy will in fact work. This is because wage restraint affects workers not as individuals but in their collective capacity as members of unions. When the Government increases taxation, the worker faces the state on his own, as the increased taxes are collected by deduction from his pay slip, or indirectly via a sales tax added to the price of goods in the shops. Similarly when the government increases interest rates, the individual worker and his family are on their own in paying more for credit or higher mortgage payments. Incomes policy, however, only operates by acting on workers *collectively*, in that it seeks to modify the wage bargaining behaviour of their whole group, as expressed through their union. Thus the union is the direct object of an incomes policy.

In this situation there are distinct limits to what legal sanctions can achieve. A large strike in defiance of the law is always difficult to deal with, and fining or jailing strike leaders does not guarantee the end of a strike nor prevent the emergence of sympathy strikes. Moreover, the whole field of collective bargaining, even that of the top 1,500 employers in the country, is very difficult to police, and if no one pays attention to the policy, if workers don't police themselves, the laws against breaking the policy will be as generally effective as laws against jaywalking, unless the government either vastly expands its administrative and police machinery or begins to deny Canadians basic political freedoms such as the right to free association, free speech, and even the slightest resemblance of free collective bargaining. In other words, in order for legal sanctions to operate effectively, at least mass worker acquiescence in the policy is required, and for this to be created an invaluable ally is the union itself, which can legitimate the policy in the eyes of its workers. This is why almost all attempts at incomes policy, including the present one, have involved in the first instance an attempt to get voluntary union cooperation. This is why, even though the Canadian labour movement rejected such a voluntary policy in 1969, the Government is still trying to get union co-operation.

The Government strives for union cooperation because it wants the unions to be the agent of control, applying the policy to its own members. The Government seeks to get unions to do this by appealing to a common interest between workers and employers, by stressing an ideology of harmony between labour and capital. But in a society such as ours there is no fundamental harmony between labour and capital: there is an underlying conflict between employers and workers which lies at the heart of every wage negotiation. The union is created to be the representative of workers in that conflict, but what an incomes policy seeks to do is to get the union to put the wage restraint policy to union members, and to thereby administer the government's and employers' incomes policy for them.

The underlying conflict that exists between employers and employees does not go away under an incomes policy, however; indeed that conflict is intensified. And it is always unions,

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increases be notified to the Government for examination before they take effect. We have yet to be told what items this will cover or how the Anti-Inflation Board, given its small size, will be able to investigate adequately corporate intentions in this regard. What we may in fact expect is indicated by the British experience where a similar notification policy operated from July 1967 to June 1970. Despite the Government's own estimate of 3 billion price changes a year taking place in Britain at the time, only 2,162 price change notifications were received by the Government over the whole three year period, and of these 307 were accepted as notified. This meant that out of 9 million price changes, the Government price control machinery either modified or rejected a grand total of 345 or 0.0004% (See Leo Panitch, *Social Democracy and Industrial Militancy, The Labour Party, The Trade Unions and Incomes Policy, 1945-1974*, MacMillan 1975). If the British Labour Government's price control was as empty as this, it is easy to imagine how "successful" price control will be under our own Liberal Government with its close financial, personal and ideological ties to big business.

wage controls

McGill Economics Professors on wage and price controls

In an effort to better understand the nature of controls and their effect on society, the Daily has prepared a series of questions concerning the federal wage restraint program, and sought the reactions of some members of the Economics Faculty of McGill. Profs. George Grantham and Lee Soderstrom agreed to share their opinions of control with the Daily.

Question one: The controls program was created to deal with an economy beset with high inflation. In addition, the Canadian economy has witnessed a high rate of unemployment. What do you see as the primary causes of the concurrent growth of inflation and unemployment?

Professor Soderstrom: The high rate of inflation has been caused by forces largely beyond the control of the Canadian Government. These forces are the sharp rise in the price of oil, food and other commodities. These price increases were unexpected by labour and other groups. Real wages were essentially unchanged during the period of 1972-74. This was unusual because in previous periods of inflation since World War II real wages have continued to rise.

It is not surprising then that organized labour has opposed controls. Just when workers were beginning to catch up the controls were introduced. The major cause of unemployment is the failure to create a suitable number of jobs. This probably reflects Government fears that more employment would create additional pressure on wages and prices.

Question two: Do you think a program of

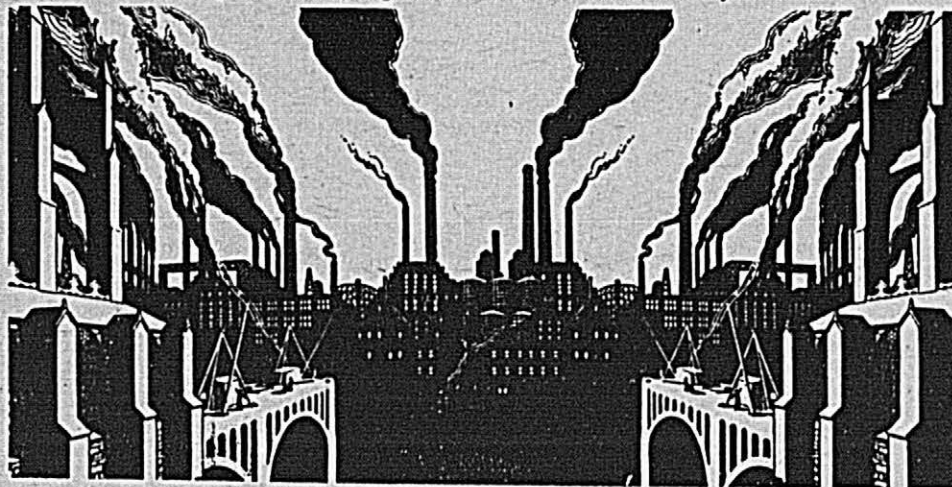
Inflation abroad has slowed. Again the AIB has no influence over that.

Question four: What kind of relationship do you see evolving between government, capital, and labour in the post-control society? What kind of relationships would you like to see evolve?

Professor Soderstrom: I am rather pessimistic. The Government will probably introduce some "cosmetic" schemes to allow it to scrap the AIB. Perhaps some tripartite body will be established. But experience with these bodies is not very encouraging. If the Government wants planning it cannot rely on schemes like incomes policy or tripartite bodies which are largely ineffective.

Question one: The controls program was created to deal with an economy beset with high inflation. In addition, the Canadian economy has witnessed a high rate of unemployment. What do you see as the primary causes of the concurrent growth of inflation and unemployment?

Professor Grantham: I think the proximate cause of the recent inflation is an increase in the supply of money. There is some question whether this increase is the result of an exogenous change in international banking practices, which some have charged has made it possible for banks to create money without governmental restriction; or whether the growth in the money supply is essentially accommodative to wage and other price settlements in the rest of the economy.



wage and price control is the best solution for the problems of the Canadian economy? Why or why not?

Professor Soderstrom: Controls are not the answer. The experience with them in the past in other countries indicates that they have had little effect on wage or price increases. The chaos associated with the current program suggests that it will not be the exception. But the presence of controls makes people think the Government is really doing something. In reality the Government is doing nothing. The Canadian economy just drifts along, stagnating.

Question three: Inflation is no longer in double digit figures. In fact it has declined moderately in the past year. Why is this so?

Professor Soderstrom: The decline in the rate of inflation is not the result of the AIB. Food prices have slowed but the AIB has little influence in this area.

Over the longer run I think that the simultaneous existence of high inflation and relatively high rates of unemployment is due to a reduction in the mobility of labour and other resources across sectors makes it costly for people to leave for potentially more remunerative, but more risky employment. At the same time, job security for those in the public sector and unionized industries has been purchased at the cost of excluding potential entrants to these occupations. This has made it even more difficult for the labour market to clear at an equilibrium wage, with the result that we have high unemployment among persons seeking jobs at existing wage rates, and weak private demand for labour at these rates. In addition, workers in the protected sectors of the economy have been able to secure higher wages by acting as monopolists in the labour market.

A final reason for inflation and possibly for unemployment has been the growth in the size of the public sector and the accompanying rise in tax rates to finance this growth. Productivity in the public sector is notoriously sticky, so that if the share of the labour force engaged in public service rises, one should expect to see an overall decline in the rate of productivity growth. Given the increase in aggregate demand, this should result in upward pressure on prices.

Question two: Do you think a program of wage and price controls is the best solution for the problems of the Canadian economy? Why or why not?

Professor Grantham: I think wage and price controls is the best solution for the combined problems of inflation and unemployment. They look good on paper, but they do little to change the underlying conditions that have caused the present state of affairs. Price and wage controls might work if the present state of affairs were due purely to expectations on the part of workers and entrepreneurs that wages and prices are going to continue to rise. Any sensible person would make his contracts with expected inflation in mind. This is certainly true. However, no one can argue that these expectations are at the root of the present inflation. Therefore, a law which makes it illegal to expect inflation or to act as if you expected it, simply isn't going to work. The problems run deeper than that.

Question three: Inflation is no longer in the double digit figures. In fact, it has declined moderately in the past year. Why is this so?

Professor Grantham: The rate of inflation has declined in Canada because it has declined in the United States. It has declined in the United States because there is a high rate of unemployment and considerable unused capacity in plant and equipment. The cyclical fluctuations in Canada are determined primarily in the United States. There is really not too much that a Canadian government can do to offset major swings in United States economic activity.

Question four: What kind of relationships do you see evolving between government, capital, and labour in the post-control society? What kind of relationships would you like to see evolve?

Professor Grantham: I think we will see more of the same. It is most likely that the Canadian economy will evolve in the direction of greater control, greater unionization in the future. The whole trend of Canadian economic policy in the past two decades has been to increase job security and income security by means of administrative restrictions on competition. This has increased security for the relatively few at the expense of the many. Given the political strength of the protected groups, and the difficulty of conceiving the alternative solution, I think it is unlikely that the economic organization will evolve in a direction other than increased protection for the organized groups in the economy.

I would like to see an economy with less protection and greater access to all kinds of employment for individuals. Specifically, this would require the reduction in most tariffs, the abandonment of agricultural marketing boards, the weakening of professional cartels and other organizations that artificially restrict entry to certain occupations. To provide for income security I would recommend more rapid implementation of a guaranteed annual income with a negative income tax proviso, so that the incentives to work among the poor would not be unduly injured.

Controls...

continued from page 7

the direct object of the policy, who first begin to bear the brunt of workers' dissatisfaction with their position. This is inevitable since workers can do little about the political system, in an immediate sense, but can have a real and immediate influence on their unions. The discontent that boils up in the unions due to wage restraint is just beginning to be seen now in the United States. It has been seen very clearly in Britain, where the only periods in which union membership has fallen since 1945 was during the two periods when unions cooperated in an incomes policy, in 1948-50 and 1966-67, the latter period falling by 2%. Together with this effect on membership, British unions experienced increased unofficial strikes and the defeat of union leaders who went along with the policy at union conferences. This led to a new and more militant union leadership which not only verbally opposed the incomes policy but led their membership in strike action against it and in the process reversed the wage losses experienced earlier. This led to a tremendous increase in union membership and finally defeated the incomes policy. (It should be noted in this connection that no parliamentary government in the west that has introduced a compulsory

wage freeze has been reelected in the subsequent election, although the emptiness of these purely electoral victories was usually seen when the parties that won these elections themselves turned around and introduced incomes policies under pressure from business groups.)

The implications of this experience elsewhere is suggestive for the threat that Canadian workers now face. Unions and workers must be made aware—and bring this point home to their employers—that wage demands and agreements above the guidelines are not of themselves illegal. The exceptions allowed for in the policy—higher wages to hold workers or attract new ones, the comparability clause, the exception for fringe increases for health and safety, or the elimination of 'restrictive practices'—all leave the Board and the Government with a large task of interpretation in any particular case. This must be played to the hilt, not in the sense of going to the Board "cap in hand" for special consideration, but in the sense of realizing how difficult it will be for the Government to prove that anyone "knowingly" ignored the guidelines in most cases. Similarly, unions should give as little cooperation to the Board as possible.

The Canadian Labour Congress has refused to endorse the incomes policy or anyone on the Board, and has put forward a ten point pro-

gramme which calls for cheaper housing, higher old age pensions, full employment policies, regulation of oil and gas prices and supervision of corporations, to ensure that the money saved on wage restraint is in fact invested to create jobs. This shows the CLC's concern but it does not go far enough and implies that with a few changes the CLC might endorse wage restraint. Donald MacDonald, the Minister of Finance, has suggested the union leadership is opposing the policy in public but supporting it in private. This kind of statement may be designed to split the labour movement and certainly there is little evidence for this yet apart from Joe Morris' statement at first that the law would be obeyed and that the CLC's special fund established to fight the policy would not be used for strike support. This statement seems to have been retracted, but the danger remains, partly because some union leaders and especially some misguided New Democrats seem to believe that with a few touches the incomes policy can be changed from a capitalist policy to a socialist one. A little rent control here, a bit more price control there, and we will have turned one of the ugly sisters into Cinderella. What must be understood, however, is that an incomes policy has nothing to do with equality or economic planning nor, simply because the Government intervenes in

the economy, does this mean that its action is somehow "socialist". The income's policy does not seek to replace the capitalist market economy, it rather puts a lid on the market, primarily the labour market in order to back with the strength of the state the employers' resistance to wage demands.

If the Canadian labour movement does not undertake a militant response to the incomes policy; if it does not mobilize itself to take solidary action against the application of the policy to any one group of workers; if the CLC limits itself to some sort of vague educational campaign which politely criticizes the policy and does not lead demonstrations, withdraw from government boards, and provide aid to strikers against the policy, Canadian workers will not only suffer a loss of real wages, they will find their union organizations seriously disrupted and weakened by the policy. The capitalists have embarked on a policy of political confrontation with Canadian workers and unprecedented restraints on their freedoms. The labour movement will have to respond politically as well with tactics and strategies that are also new and unconventional if the confrontation is not met, we shall all lose.

Leo Panitch teaches political science at Carleton University.

what's what

COMEDY WRITERS

This is a good chance to have your material aired and get much needed exposure. Any and all materials will be accepted for consideration. Scripts should be typed if possible and include enough material to cover ½ hour radio time. Further information may be obtained by calling Tom any time between 7 and 10 on Wednesday evenings. Telephone 486-1572.

MCGILL WRITERS!

Interested in reaching both a reading public and communicating with other writers on campus? Submit to **The McGill Prose Review** and/or **Proem: a McGill Poetry Review**. Submission box in English Dept. Office and informal meetings at Writer's Workshop, Mondays and Wednesdays at 1 pm in McLennan Seminar room 237A. For information call Grant Bonnell 467-6022 or Lilly Hunter 932-9966.

MCGILL ISLAMIC SOCIETY: ELECTIONS

Elections of the Executive Committee of the Islamic Society for the year 1976-77 will be held this Saturday, October 16 (Shawwal 22, 1396), at 4 pm in Leacock 830. Refreshments will be served.

WOMEN'S ICE HOCKEY

Tryouts for the intercollegiate team will be held at the following times, starting Tuesday, Oct. 12: Tues: 7:30-9:30 am; Wed: 5:15-6:15 pm; Fri: 5:15-6:15 pm. All interested players should contact Anne Patterson at 392-4547 or show up at practice.

AL-ANON OPEN MEETING

Are you living with (or near) a severe drinking problem? Come and share our fellowship at Douglas Hall, common room, 8:30 pm, October 13th. Everyone is welcome.

POLLACK CONCERT HALL

555 Sherbrooke Street West. The Danovitch saxophone quartet with Margo McKinnon, soprano—works by Gibbons, Cordell, Dubois; two commissioned works by Al Baculis. Friday, October 15, 1976 8:30 pm. Admission free.

GOOD MORNING GOD

Awake up my soul; awake lute and harp. I myself will awake the dawn. Join the McGill Christian Fellowship some morning for quiet prayer before classes. In Union Rm. 307 from 8:30 to 8:55.

WORKSHOP WITH SHINICHI SUZUKI

Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke Street West. Sunday, October 17 2:30 pm, registering children—\$1.00, auditing adults—\$2.00.

PLAYER'S AUDITIONS

Auditions for McGill Player's December production of *Hay Fever* by Noel Coward. Friday, Oct. 15 and Monday, Oct. 18 from 2 to 6 pm in the theater, third floor Union. Prepared piece, if possible.

MICHAEL COONEY RETURNS!

In concert this Friday and Saturday, Oct. 15 & 16, 9 pm at Douglas Hall, 3851 University. Tickets are only \$2.50 and are on sale now at the Union Box Office and at the Yellow Door (3625 Aylmer). No songs repeated—come twice!

BLOOD DRIVE '76

Next week is Blood Drive from Monday to Friday in the Union Ballroom. Music, door prizes, celebrities, and a parade the first day. Come on over; just follow the bleeder.

MCGILL CURLING CLUB

The McGill Curling club offers both recreational and competitive curling opportunities to students, as well as instruction to the novice. Ice will be available downtown on Saturday afternoons at 2 pm, and club membership will enable one to compete in outside bonspiels as well as the QUAA Intercollegiate championships. The club's organizational meeting will be held Thursday, October 14 at 1:30 in room G20 in the Currie Gym. For further information call Oleg at 931-6987 or Dave at 284-8842. Membership fee is 10 dollars.

IRISH NIGHT AT PGSS

Back by popular demand, NA BAIRD will be appearing at Thomson House, 3650 McTavish, on Thursday, October 14 at 9 pm. Come for a fun evening of traditional Irish music. All PGSS members and their guests are welcome. 392-5899.

MCGILL CHINESE ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

Interdepartmental basketball tournament will be held on Sat. 11 am in Currie Gym. All are welcome. For more info: 845-7500, Leung.

GAY COALITION AGAINST REPRESSION

General meeting to discuss orientation conference for end of October; campaigns for civil rights. Wednesday, Oct. 13 at 7:30 pm in the Union (Room TBA). For more info: 937-8485.

GAY MCGILL

General meeting to discuss this year's activities. Wednesday, Oct. 13 at 6:30 pm in the Union Bldg. (Room TBA) All gay men and lesbians associated with McGill invited!

CAREERS IN BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Back to school. Exams. Christmas. More classes, more exams and graduation. And next...

Right now you are probably thinking about the past several years and what you have to look forward to after graduation.

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Prior to on-campus interviews, representatives from Marketing, Finance, and Sales will be visiting your campus to answer questions and talk about their experiences at Procter & Gamble. Specific date, place and time will be advertised soon in this newspaper and at your placement office. The visit will be a one-day informal session in which all interested students can learn more about career opportunities in business management at Procter & Gamble.

As a first step, we invite you to visit your placement office and obtain a copy of our literature. Additional information is also available in the library file in the placement office.

Plan to be at our pre-recruiting session—no appointment necessary, drop in any time.

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JAZZ DANCE CLUB

Meeting for all students interested
Wed. Oct. 13—5 pm
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MCGILL REDMEN HOCKEY TRAINING CAMP

Training camp opens on Tuesday, October 12, 1976 at the Winter Stadium.

Students interested in trying out for the team should meet Coach Madill at 6:00 p.m. in the Arena.

N.B. Please bring own equipment and sticks.

Casino Night

at
Sigma Chi Fraternity
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Thursday, Oct. 14th
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Prizes
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Redmen lose 9-8

Queen's wins it wet

By Sherwin Wong

A bizarre incident occurred in the Redmen dressing room last week which might have been an omen of how things were going to be like for them.

On Thursday night following practice, center Howard Spungin dropped a mirror on the floor, thereby subjecting the team to the seven-year curse. "I hope it starts on Sunday," cried out quarterback Vic Pywowarczuk, in reference to the superstitious curse. Unfortunately for Howard, Vic, and company, it started one day earlier as they succumbed to Queen's Golden Gaels 9-8.

The outcome dropped McGill to fifth position in the standings with one win and three consecutive defeats. Queen's, on the other hand, moved up the ladder to second place with six points—the final playoff position in the Eastern division.

"We did our best today," said Kelr Cutler, McGill's tight end,

who also played on defense in the rain-soaked game. "It could have gone either way."

Not really, Kelr, it could have gone your way at the very end. McGill could have at least tied the game in the last few seconds.

No time left

With Queen's leading 9-8, McGill advanced the ball from the Golden Gaels' 48-yard line down to the 37 in three plays. With the advantage of a strong wind, McGill would have tried to punt for a single point. All they needed was time to move the ball closer to their opponents' end zone. However time was not on their side. The Redmen made the mistake of keeping time by watching the unofficial stadium clock.

According to McGill coach Charlie Baillie, there was one second remaining on the big clock. "We should have gotten one more play, at least," said Baillie. "But there was too much delay."

So, as McGill desperately threw a sideline pass on the 37 to stop the clock, little did they know that that was the last play of the contest. There was no chance for the Redmen to pull the game out of the fire by late heroics as time ran out.

Queen's head coach Doug Hargreaves sympathized with Baillie. "It's gotta be tough for Charlie and his coaching staff," said Hargreaves, who took over this season following the retirement of long time mentor Frank Tindall. "In a game like this, you tend to remember all the bad things and not the good."

Weather conditions a factor

With rain and strong winds being a factor, the teams could not use the passing game with any regularity, and instead, elected to run the ball repeatedly. McGill rushed with the ball 35 times for 132 yards while Queen's ran it 51 times for 253 yards.

Rain or shine, it can be certain that Redmen running back Tommy Barbeau will lead his team in rushing. On Saturday, he ran for 79 yards on 18 carries while the Golden Gaels' leading rusher was Tony Manastersky with 108 yards on 19 carries.

In passing, it was a dismal day for Kevin Smith and Pywowarczuk, the two Redmen quarterbacks. Smith attempted four passes for zero completions and Pywowarczuk was good on three passes for 12 yards. Golden Gaels' quarterback Doug Latham had two completions on seven attempts for 49 yards.

Although Queen's churned up 302 yards in total offense compared to McGill's measly 144, they gave up the ball five times—four fumbles and one interception—which repeatedly snuffed out Queen's drives. It was the alert McGill defense that kept the score close.

Shore is top scorer

Queen's Blaine Shore kicked three field goals of 31, 19, and 9

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MEN'S INTRAMURAL ACTIVITIES

Fall & Winter Program

ICE HOCKEY

Faculty League: Students wishing to play faculty hockey should contact their Intramural representative. His name and number can be obtained by phoning the Intramural Office — 392-4730 or by consulting the Athletics Calendar. Games will be played evenings on Monday, Tuesday and Thursdays.

Open League: Any group of McGill students may join together and enter a team. Entries are limited and will be accepted on a first come first served basis. Games will be played on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays at 16:45 and Saturdays between 16:45 and 19:15.

Entries close Monday, October 25, 1976. Captain's meeting on Tuesday, October 26 at 5:10 in Room G20 of the Currie Gym. All entries must be accompanied by a \$10.00 deposit which will be refunded provided no defaults occur.

BASKET BALL

This is a Faculty league sport. Games will be played on Monday evenings between 19:00 and 22:00. Entries close on Tuesday, October 19, 1976. Captain's meeting will be held Thursday, Oct. 21 at 17:10 in Room G20 of the Currie Gym. All entries must be accompanied by a \$10.00 refundable deposit.

VOLLEY BALL

This is a Faculty league sport. Games will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings between 19:30 and 21:30. Entries close Tuesday, October 19, 1976. Captain's meeting will be held Thursday, October 21 in the Lounge of the Currie Gym. All entries must be accompanied by a \$10.00 refundable deposit.

SQUASH

There will be a singles squash tournament starting November 1, 1976. All interested players should note that this will be a hard ball tournament, it is also a Faculty sport. There will be a preliminary round robin followed by single elimination. Playing time will be arranged at your leisure. Registration closes on Friday, Oct. 29, 1976.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE FALL & WINTER INTRAMURAL PROGRAM, CONTACT THE INTRAMURAL OFFICE — 392-4730.

Red Socs lose to Con U.

By Don Di Mauro

First place was what the McGill Redmen soccer team was fighting for last Friday.

Their opposition came in the form of the Concordia Stingers, a perennial championship club. With a wet surface, threatening skies and cold temperatures, both teams were ready for the key match. Evidently, the Redmen were not ready enough as they went on to lose to Concordia by the score of 5-2.

Early possession by the Stingers was a key factor in the game. Playing on wet grounds, the team with the ball can more easily force errors by their

opponents. This is exactly what happened as Concordia put the pressure on the McGill defence, the latter committing several errors which the Concordia team capitalized on.

Quick goals

First half result—Concordia leading 3-0. The second half opened up no better for the Redmen as the Stingers struck for two quick goals for a 5-0 edge. It seemed now that the game was out of reach.

Bob Bertschi having scored two goals, with Mike Reynolds, Gordon Wallace and Joe Taka each one, it further seemed that Concordia would continue their unanswered goal production as

goalie Wally Smith was preparing to wrap up his team's third shutout.

This however, was not going to be the case. The Redmen, a club which has outscored its opposition 19-1, was not about to be whitewashed. Tony Costa marked one up to break the zero score, and minutes later, Piet de Jong scored on a penalty shot.

Held on

The scoring spree fell short here though, as the Stinger defence was able to keep control of the ball the rest of the way for the 5-2 victory.

Concordia keeps its unbeaten record intact at 4-0, while McGill follows with two victories and a loss. The Redmen however, will have their chance to avenge Friday's loss and possibly finish on top with a win over the Stingers in their final game of the season on home turf, Molson Stadium.

The team's more immediate concern though, comes up this Friday night when they face the Bishop's Galters at home.

Football...

continued from page 10

yards to account for their scoring. McGill got their points on a Jim Trimble three-yard touchdown plunge; the point—after by Bob Beaudin; and a single by Steve Geoghegan.

With Queen's leading 3-0, a poor third-down punt by Queen's Terence Wright and a no-yards penalty on the play gave the Redmen excellent field position on the Golden Gaels' 16-yard line. A 13-yard run by Barbeau enabled McGill to set up their major score. Two plays later—with the lead-blocking of Barbeau—Trimble smashed in to pay-dirt for the only touchdown of the game. Beaudin's point-after was good and McGill led 7-3 at half-time.

The Redmen started the third quarter on a sour note. After

Queen's was stopped on their first series of play, they kicked on third down. Unfortunately, McGill fumbled the wet ball and it was recovered by Queen's defensive back Alan Jette on the Redmen 11-yard line.

Their next drive was once again stalled by the Redmen defense and Shore had to boot his second field goal. McGill 7, Queen's 6.

In the fourth quarter, Shore connected for his third field goal and suddenly, McGill's lead disappeared. With less than three minutes left in the game, the Redmen punted on third and 14 in Queen's territory. A strong punt by Phil Roberts and a fast approaching group of down-field tacklers left the Queen's punt return man no opportunity to escape out of the end zone. Instead, he was wrestled unceremoniously to the rain-saturated Molson Stadium carpet for a single.

Curlers prepare

By Dwite Stones

McGill's Roaring Season is still about a week and a half distant, and already the campus is alive with the buzz of anxious students eagerly anticipating the prospect of our lads and lassies shattering the dizzying record heights set by last year's Curling Club members.

They remember the legendary exploits of one Steve Ducat, whose gallant team eked out a narrow victory in tough club competition before wresting the QUAA Intercollegiate Curling title from Concordia, who had had a stranglehold on this trophy in years gone by. They also recall his triumph in the Provincial Colts competition which determined the best young curling club in Quebec.

Others ready

Though Ducat has been seen on campus, there seems to be some doubts as to his eligibility for intercollegiates this year. If indeed he isn't, there are still some good candidates eager to fill his shoes.

Scott Grafton and his third Art Miskew, seasoned competitors who have represented

Quebec in the Canadian School-boy Championships, and the Montreal Zone in the Provincial Men's Championships (one step removed from the Brier), fully intend to renew their challenge for the McGill Championship. Curt Folkerson, who beat Grafton for second place at McGill, also plans to try again with his all-medicine team.

Women to improve

On the Women's side, the plan is to improve on the dismal performance of last year. This will be particularly difficult in light of the graduation of Laura Davis, but is still possible with the likes of Westerners Gail Beggs and Sharon Macklem returning.

Behind any good competitive structure is a solid corps of novices and recreational participants who the odd time graduate to the full blown competitive play. There will again be plenty of McGill entries in the city's informal mixed bonspiels, so perhaps McGill might yet get a winner. In any case it will be better known when new members and old meet in room G20 of the Currie Gym Thursday at 1:30.

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October 19

•Marketing presentation for all interested students in Room 179, Samuel Bronfman Bldg., at 12:15 p.m.
•Representatives from Marketing, Finance and Sales will be available for informal discussions in the following rooms: 483, 430 and 383 in the Samuel Bronfman Bldg., 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

October 20

•Representatives from Marketing, Finance and Sales will be available for informal discussions in Rooms 483, 430 and 332 of the Samuel Bronfman Bldg., 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Drop in anytime; these are not interviews.

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Applications for interview close this Friday, October 15.

Have you submitted yours yet?

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RATES: \$7.00/hr. NO MEMBERSHIP — NO ADVANCE RESERVATIONS

Monday 9:30 to 5:30 pm

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Friday — anytime

Sunday — anytime

Saturday — anytime

REQUIREMENTS:

- Full time McGill student
 - Presentation of validated I.D. card
 - Proper tennis attire
- (For further information contact Carol Ann Statelman at 769-0314).

Rockland Sport, 95 Rue Gince, Ville St. Laurent, Que.

RATES: \$7.00/hr. — \$30. membership — Reservations possible
Students may play at the above rate at the following times:
Weekdays 7:00 am-9:00 am, 12:00 am-4:30 pm, 10:30 pm-12:00 mid.
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REQUIREMENTS:

- Full time McGill student
- Presentation of validated I.D. card
- Proper tennis attire

For further information on the above, on details on an extensive clinic program (beginners to tournament players), contact Geoffrey-Becker Jones at 332-9665.

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continued from page 2

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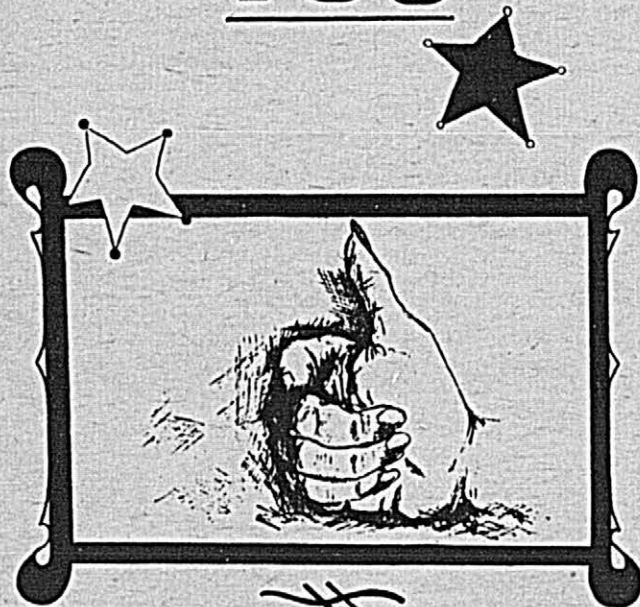
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